

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

No. 25.

BALTIMORE, MD. OCTOBER 20, 1835.

Vol. II

THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1835.

SILK MANUAL.

The proprietors of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, have in the press, and will speedily publish, a complete *Manual of the Mulberry and Silk culture*, compiled from the best and most authentic sources. As the object is the promotion of a great public interest, the cost will be moderate.

CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

We insert to day, upon this subject, a highly interesting paper from the pen of one of the best informed practical farmers in the country. The devastations which have been made in Peach orchards by their deadly enemy, the worm, for the last few years, give to the views he has taken, increased interest. As we have upon more than one occasion before observed, there are but few, if any, better qualified to be a teacher in the sciences of Agriculture and Horticulture, than is Agricola, and from his enthusiastic devotion to these pursuits, his high capacity, observing mind, and discriminating judgment, we should be disposed to place the utmost reliance on the solidity of any opinion he may form, either with respect to preventive means to be used to preserve the peach from the destructive inroads of their worse than cossack-foe, or to the proper mode of culture.

A PATTERN FARM.

We observe with mingled feelings of pleasure and pride, that the Hon. James Barbour, of Virginia, has submitted a proposition to the people of that enlightened and patriotic state, to found a professorship of Agriculture in her University, to be connected with a *pattern farm*, and such a paper as the *Farmers' Register*.

We have long indulged a belief not only of the utility of the two first branches of his proposition being established in every state in these United States; but we had made up our minds to submit the project through our columns for the consideration

of the people of the country. The plan which we had fallen upon, and which we will here briefly develop, is this:

1st. That each state should procure a given number of acres to be converted into a *pattern farm*, whereon all experiments in Agriculture should be made for the common benefit of the people of the several states:

2d. That there shall be attached to each farm, as a professor of Agriculture, a practical Chemist, whose duty it shall be to lecture, at stated periods, to a class of scholars, to be composed of poor and other youths, to be selected according to a fixed ratio, from the several counties of the respective states, upon the science of chemistry as applicable to the purposes of agriculture.

3d. Attached to these farms there should be, also, a practical farmer, whose business it shall be to conduct the ordinary farm operations, and carry into effect all the orders of the Professor, and make such experiments as he may require him to perform.

4th. It should be the duty of the professor to make a fair analysis of any soils which might be sent to him by private individuals, free of cost, and make out a certificate of their component elements; prescribe the kinds of manures best adapted to their melioration, and make a record thereof, in a book to be kept for that purpose. All his analyses, experiments, and illustrations to be made in the presence of the students, who would thus become practically acquainted with one of the most interesting and useful sciences in its applicability to the arts of husbandry.

5th. The students as a compensation for their board and tuition, to be compelled to labor a given number of hours in each day on the farm.

6th. That one-fourth, or some other designated portion of the farm shall be set aside, for the Mulberry and Silk culture, to be attended to by the students as are the other parts of the farm, under the direction and superintendence of the Agricultural Professor, and Farmer, the profits to be applied to the extension of the benefits of the institution.

7th. That there also be attached to the establishment, a *Horticultural branch*, to be under the direct management, superintendence, and direction, of a practical and theoretical horticulturist

and gardener, who shall be under the control of the Professor of agriculture. It should be the duty of the Gardener to select and cultivate, all rare, choice, and approved fruits, vegetables, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, whether of domestic or foreign origin, and by an enlightened cultivation and improvement, (where susceptible of them,) to infuse a spirit of emulation throughout the country.

8th. The students only to be allowed to remain at the institution one year, and not be received before the age of 18 years, an age best suited to derive permanent benefit from the course of instruction they are to receive, and to communicate it to others on their return to their respective homes.

This is a birds-eye view of the plan we had marked out in our mind, and we submit it under the most solemn convictions of its importance to the well being of the confederacy, and, therefore, urge its consideration upon the favorable notice of the people of the United States, in the fond hope that they may be induced to examine the subject fairly and impartially, confident if they do so, they will lend to it their sanction and zealous support.

Agriculture, it must be admitted, is the most important department of all human industry, and as such is entitled to every consideration. It is equally true, that it has been pursued upon wrong principles in this country. Every field almost, of long continued cultivation, show, by diminished products, the effect of this erroneous system of cultivation. Such being the case, a remedy becomes indispensably necessary; and we believe that one is most likely to be found in an Institution which would send out annually its fifty or an hundred intelligent, well instructed youths, to disseminate throughout the respective states of the Republic, the correct principles and most approved modes of culture.

We were shown yesterday a sample of wool from an imported Bakewell buck of most superior texture. He cost \$200, and his present owner has engaged several of his lambs out of ewes from Mr. Barney's breed for \$150 each.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

In our last number we called the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pennsylvania, offering

his stock of Short-horned cattle for sale. In that notice we particularly directed attention to the extraordinary cow *Flora*. The astonishing product of this noble animal excited so intense a curiosity to ascertain her price, that, to gratify it, we found it necessary to address a letter to her proprietor to obtain information upon that point and some others. In reply, we learn that Mr. Barnitz has four half-bloods, four three-quarters, three seven-eighths heifers, and several seven-eighths calves. The cows are all fine milkers, and in high order. The prices for those that are mature will be from \$50 to \$75; heifers from \$40 to \$50; calves \$20 to 30.

As to *Flora* the price is \$300. This will not be thought high when it is considered that her calves bring at one year old, from \$200 to \$250. *Flora* is in prime order, and still gives considerable milk, and is now about 6 years old. She has what is generally approved of, one-fourth of *Devon* blood and three-fourths *Improved Durham Short-horn*—her colour is red and white.—Her dam was a fine cow bred by Mr. Powel, called *Julia*. *Julia* was from an imported *Devon*, by the celebrated Short-horn bull *Denton*. Mr. Barnitz bought *Julia* from Mr. Powel, when she was with calf by *Malcolm*, and *Flora* was the produce. *Flora*, when fresh in milk, gives from sixteen to twenty pounds of butter per week. The cream when taken from the milk house and while perfectly sweet, stirred with a spoon in a bowl produces butter in less than a minute, and the bulk of butter about the same with that of the cream.

Any person purchasing *Flora*, should also take another one or more belonging to Mr. Barnitz's herd, as she would travel in company and feed and keep better. Mr. Barnitz, would, we understand, let one or more of his half breeds go to her purchaser at \$50 each, and deliver them in Baltimore.

In any sale which Mr. Barnitz may make of a high priced animal, it will be desirable that the purchaser or some one authorized by him, should examine the animal, so as to be satisfied as to her value, as he is unwilling that his estimate of value should govern.

Mr. Barnitz, has a young Bull 19 months old, got by a fine bull of Mr. Powel's stock, out of *Flora*. This bull is one-eighth *Devon*, and 7-8 *Durham Short-horn*, a beautiful red colour and very promising: he is now fit for service. His price, deliverable in Baltimore, is \$210. He has also, a fine 7-8 bull, now about 16 months old, he is by *Emperor*, from a very fine 3-4 blood milk-er. His price, deliverable in Baltimore, is \$100.

Although 1-8 in blood makes a great difference in price, yet it will be found that this bull in his points and appearance is not inferior to a full blood. He will be of large size, and coming from so distinguished a sire as *Emperor*, will give him a credit and character any where. *Emperor* was bred by Mr. Barnitz, is now six years old, and is so large and fine, that Mr. B. lately sold him to some young men to be taken through the country for exhibition. He weighs alive 3710 pounds, which is heavier than the celebrated English *Durham Ox* at the same age, and much heavier than the great *Ox Columbus*. He is said to be the most magnificent animal ever seen in this country. He is now at Philadelphia, and we have some hopes that he will be on at our Fair at *Canton* on the 24th and 26th instants.

To gentlemen at a distance desirous of obtaining any of the above described cattle from Mr. Barnitz, we respectfully tender our agency. Letters post paid on the subject will be promptly attended to.

Fall Ploughing.—1st. In no other way can land be so completely pulverized as by exposing it to the action of frost through the winter.

2d. It is useful in eradicating weeds, elders, and other bushes—their roots being killed by the frosts.

3d. It is the most speedy method of eradicating that spreading curse, *Steer Crot*, or Red Root. Where this is the design of fall ploughing, it should be done early, and the land harrowed, so that all the seed in the ground may vegetate. Ploughing it under in the spring ends the matter.

4th. The land is soft, our teams strong, feed plenty, and labour cheap.

5th. It forwards spring business wonderfully, enabling me to sow barley before I otherwise could begin to plough for it, and gives me leisure for the better performance of all the pressing concerns of this most busy season.

Farmers, try it.—*New Castle Gazette*.

Bene Plant—(SESAMUM ORIENTALE.)
To the Editor of the Southern Agriculturist.

"WALNUT GROVE, District of }
Orangeburg, July 7, 1835. }

Dear Sir—The leaves of the Bene Plant, (*Sesamum orientale*) soaked in water for the space of one hour, afford a rich and bland mucilage, equal if not superior to gum arabic. This mucilage sweetened with loaf sugar and taken in small doses, has been found efficacious in allaying the troublesome cough and wasting diarrhea in *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, or pulmonary Consumption. Having witnessed its soothing effects in a very advanced stage of this formidable disease, I can, with confidence, recommend it. Simplicity is not among the least of its recommendations, I rather think it ought to be its greatest.

Very respectfully, dear Sir, your friend and fellow-citizen,
MEDICO BOTANICUS.

THE BLIND STAGGERS.

Having seen by a notice in the *Village Herald*, some weeks since that this alarming disease was prevailing in Somerset County, Md. and had then, already killed from 60 to 70 horses, and seeing also that communications were solicited, we prepared the subjoined paper and sent it thither for publication, preferring, as the disease was rapid and deadly in its progress, that medium to our own journal, in the hope that as it would thus appear earlier where the malady existed, it would thereby stand the better chance of doing more substantial benefit. Our object having been attained, we insert it to day, in order that it may be more generally spread abroad, and be available wherever the ailment may present itself.

BLIND STAGGERS IN HORSES.

The *Village Herald* of the 22d inst., says that a large number of Horses had died, in Somerset co. of this state, of what is termed *blind staggers*. That the number had already reached 60 or 70, and many were laboring under the disease. The editor having requested to be informed of a remedy, we take the liberty of making the following observations:

This disease is one which often defies the most skilful treatment, and is, indeed, one in which death generally supervenes. The exciting cause of this disease is not easily to be traced. It has been produced sometimes in the heat of summer, when the Horse has been too fat, or full of blood, from over heating, causing an influx of blood to the brain. Dr. Harden, of Morgan county, Georgia, though he does not advance the opinion, inclines to the belief, that it results from water getting in the ear of the animal; that he had always noticed the attacks to follow a rainy spell. But though they differ as to the cause, all the authors we have consulted prescribe the free use of the lancet, even to faintness, and the most active purgative medicines. The purge which acts most quickly being considered the best, and that is said to be the *Croton nut*, powdered at the time, and given in a drink, in the dose of half a drachm; to be followed by smaller doses of ten grains each, every six hours, with plenty of injections of warm soap and water, until the bowels are well opened. If the *Croton nut* is not at hand, *aloes* may be dissolved in hot water, 1 oz. at the first dose, and afterwards 1-4 of an oz. every four hours until purging is produced. This effect being produced, *fox glove* and *tartar emetic*, in doses of a drachm each, three or four times a day should be given. In addition to this treatment, the back of the head should be blistered. From the general spread of this disease in Somerset county, and from the season of the year, we should, ourselves, be inclined to believe that it is not referrible to fat in the afflicted animals, or to their being over-heated; nor have we much faith in its proceeding from water in the ear. We believe it owing to some vitiated condition of the food or atmosphere, inducing a tendency of blood to the brain; but be the cause what it may, depletion from the veins and bowels is the only

treatment in which security can be found. If the horses which have been attacked have been running in pastures, they should be immediately stabled, so as to be protected from the deleterious effects of the pastures or the noxious miasmata as much as possible. If the stables were fumigated before the horses were put into them, with muriate of soda, (common salt,) manganese and vitriolic acid, much good would ensue. It would be well also to sprinkle solutions of chloride of lime over the stable floors twice a day for a week or two.

We had prepared the above article when a friend put into our hand Dr. Mason's "*Pocket Farrier*," by which we perceive he ascribes the disease to horses feeding on grass in the spring and fall, late at night and early in the morning, at which time he says the fields and pastures are covered with a poisonous web, which is spun and spread upon the grass by a small spider. So rapidly, so industriously, does the little insect work, that in the space of one night not a blade or spire of the grass is left untouched. This web, catching the dew drops on its bosom, causes the fields in the morning to glisten and sparkle as if covered with a thin sheet of ice. A horse, says Dr. Mason, that feeds upon a pasture in this situation must, of course, collect large quantities of this web and dew, and very often the spider itself. They act upon the horse, producing delirium, giddiness, apoplexy, and sometimes death. The lungs, he says, appear to be the principal seat of the disease; upon dissection, are found enlarged, covered with large brown spots, smell offensively and have the appearance of mortification.

The large quantity of poison taken into the stomach, says the Doctor, acts upon its nerves, and by sympathy act upon the large nerves of the head, which accounts for the dull, giddy and dejected countenance of the animal, and induced many to believe the disease was confined to that part alone. The poison is then removed from the stomach by the activity of the lymphatic and absorbent vessels, thrown into the circulation of blood, diffused over every part of the system, and finally carried by the arteries into the lungs through which all the blood in the body of a horse passes many times in an hour and undergoes a change. Sometimes a determination of blood to the head takes place, which generally ends fatally, producing furious delirium, the horse throwing himself about with great violence making it dangerous for any person to venture near him.

So much for Dr. Mason's Theory.

Now for his

Symptoms.—The symptoms of the staggers are drowsiness, inflamed eyes, half shut and full of tears, the appetite bad, the disposition to sleep gradually increased, subtleness, a continued hanging of the head, or resting it on the manger, rearing, falling and lying in a state of insensibility, walking a circle for a considerable length of time, the ears hot, with a burning fever, &c. &c.

Now for his

Remedy.—Take from the neck vein, a half a gallon of blood, three times a week, take of sassafras tea, three half pints; plantain juice, half a pint, assafetida, half an ounce; saltpetre, one teaspoonful; mix and give them as a drench three mornings in a week; give an injection composed of one pint of meal, two quarts of water, one quart

of molasses and one spoonful of hogslard—let the horse be moderately exercised, and whenever he is standing, should be well rubbed; give a wash twice a week, composed of one gallon of bran, one table spoonful of sulphur, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one quart of boiling sassafras tea, and an eighth of an ounce of assafetida; not permitting the horse to drink cold water for six hours afterwards. Should he be much mended by this treatment, nothing more will be necessary, except feeding him on bran or a light food of any kind, but should he appear to receive no benefit from these attentions, in four or five days, take of calomel twenty-five grains, of opium two drachms, camphor two drachms, powdered fennel seed one drachm, of syrup of any kind, a sufficient quantity to make the ingredients into a ball, which may be given every morning for 4 or 5 days, by which time the horse will get well, if his disease will admit of a cure.

And now for his

Preventive.—Horses that are confined in a stable never have the staggers; consequently it would be advisable for every person, whose situation will admit of it, to confine their horses particularly at night, during the fall and spring months.

[For the "Farmer and Gardener."]

CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

Mr. Editor.—Among those delicious fruits of the earth, with which a kind Creator has strewed our path, as it were, to lighten some of the burthens of life, the PEACH holds a high rank. The ease with which the tree is reared, the early age at which they reach maturity, and the great variety of soils and situation in which this delightful production can be produced in high perfection, with the salutary qualities of the fruit, all entitle it to the early and careful attention of the farmer and gardener. In the genial sun of the south, it is found possessed of most aroma and delicious juices. That sun which gives to the cane, the orange, and the fig, their delicate, and highly aromatic essences, produces the peach of superior excellence. In this climate, it is not uncommon to see, on the second year from depositing the seed in the earth, the large fruit bending the feeble tree to the ground. The ease with which this fruit is produced in this latitude, and in the soils of the country, has hitherto prevented our agriculturists from bestowing on the preservation of the tree, and the improvement of the fruit, that care it legitimately claims. The varieties are so many and excellent, that it ranks amongst the few things, in the goodness of which, all are perfectly satisfied—for they often repeat, in being solicited to attempt the improvement of the peach—"it is good enough." I have perhaps, more than any other individual yet in the state,* made exertions to get together, the finest varieties to be found in the country, and in the adjacent states—as also, to procure them from the seed of the finest new specimens. My collection has been much seen and admired, and not less, my success in producing trees of fine vegetable appearance, and growth, with freedom from the too common misfortune following that tree, in every climate—the worm. In prosecuting a favorite object, of

* Alabama.

bringing together, and saving, all superior varieties that I could find, I was compelled to adopt the mode of raising from the water sprout. In the same enclosure, containing some hundreds of trees, I planted two rows of sprouts, as I occasionally could collect them from the 15th November, until the 1st of February. Those rows contained about two hundred. My mode was, to cut the sprout, as near twelve inches in length, as I could guess, and insert them in the earth, well pulverized, nine inches—say about 12 inches apart. I was singularly successful that season in the cuttings taking root—few died. On the second year, I thinned out the rows, leaving the remaining ones stand, about twelve feet apart. There was not a single cutting put in the ground, but the fruit of which, I had previously handled and tasted.—Those taken out of the rows were planted promiscuously, amongst trees raised from the seeds, scions, &c. About the fourth year, I discovered in my orchard some trees dying—on examination I uniformly found the worm at the root—but my attention was attracted by the circumstance, that not one of those raised from the water sprout, in either of the two rows, had died or appeared sickly. Three years more have elapsed, and not one yet affected. I sat about, during the last year, to ascertain if possible, this, to me, singular circumstance. I had satisfactorily discovered, that the tree and fruit of those raised from the sprout had improved, the first in a healthy, vigorous growth, and the last, in size. The ground in which my trees are planted, I consider, cannot be excelled in its natural state. I never cultivated it more than one slight ploughing, early in the spring, and planting, or sowing, an early crop of field peas, which takes the ground and shades it before the hot weather comes on—and those I eat off with pigs, suffering the vines to rot on the ground. About the roots of the trees, for the distance of three feet, the hoe keeps the surface of the ground loose and clean. Early in the spring, a shovel full of leached ashes, is put to the roots of each tree—and a handful of tobacco leaves and stems, wrapped around the root, just at the ground—on which the ashes are thrown. The number that have died, is comparatively, but few—of those raised from the seed, or scion, and without a single exception, they put up a much finer growth. And here I must remark, that I have never known the second growth killed. I am inclined to believe that the worm kills the tree above the root but once. On this, I would be glad to hear the experience of others. So far it is my experience and observation, and if correct, I believe I am the first that observed the circumstance, for I have never heard it before noticed. Washing the body of the trees with strong soap suds in the spring, I highly approve of, from the palpable effects I have discovered on the bark and growth.

On examining every tree that died with me, and with many others in the meridian of vegetable life, I found, uniformly, that the worm had attacked the tree, and deposited himself at, or near, the surface of the ground, and just where the bark of the root, and that of the stem of the tree joins.—From this, I found no exception. Now if any person will examine a tree raised from the cutting, or water sprout, he will find, uniformly, that

the roots project and come out from the lower end, some distance before they take a horizontal direction, consequently, the junction of the bark of the roots, and stalk or stem of the tree, is nine inches at least below the surface.

In selecting a site for an orchard, both tree and fruit call for land of moderate quality. Oak, pine and hickory lands, or oak and hickory, with a good red loamy clay foundation, I prefer. Lime, either what is called rotten lime stone, pulverized by exposure to the atmosphere, or burnt, and slaked lime, applied to the roots moderately, and worked in with the hoe, I have found excellent, say three feet round the tree. In pruning this tree, and in trimming, I observe one rule. In the winter of the first year, or rather, just before the sap begins to rise, I cut the first year's growth off, at three feet from the ground. As the young shoots put out, I select four of the strongest, pointing to the cardinal points, and keep all others clean off that year, with a sharp penknife, cutting always carefully, and close to the bark—the next year at the same time, I cut those four off, at about two and a half feet, and observe the same rule—the third year, I cut off at three feet, and let the head of the tree take its own direction. After this, I have but one rule, viz: to keep off wood, and by cutting it off, when the smallest penknife is sufficient to do it.

By this rule, I prevent my trees from breaking down with the weight of fruit. Its excellence and size, the country can attest. I never suffer any thing but shoots to go into the orchard, and poultry, the wings of the last cut. On no condition will I suffer the bark of the body, or limbs to be injured, or rubbed even—except by the brush, or a soft cloth and the sun. My fruit must come off with a slight stroke of the hand, against the body of the tree, or a very slightful—or it stays on—no beating and slashing amongst my trees. If they are worth planting, they are worth taking care of—and my hogs account elegantly for the fruit, that I or my friends, cannot consume. I do not believe the grub will descend sufficiently into the earth, to find the place of attack, or if a deposit of the egg is first made, the depositor, be him whom he may, will not go down to find the right place for him. I hope that the lovers of good peaches, will allow the thing a fair trial, and if I deserve it, give me the pleasure of saying, that I have discovered something, and added to the sum of human happiness—if but a mite.

AGRICOLA.

ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By David Low, Professor of Agriculture, &c.
SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

As crops of the cultivated plants succeed to each other upon the same ground, a question to be determined is the order in which the different kinds should follow each other.

All plants which are cultivated, and which are carried from the ground where they are produced, tend to render the soil less productive, or, in the language of farmers, to exhaust it.

But plants which are suffered to decay, or which are consumed by animals on the ground on which they grow, do not exhaust the soil.—On the contrary, the decay of the stems and leaves of such plants, either naturally, or by the

consuming of them by animals, tends to add those decomposing organic matters to the soil which form one of the elements of its fertility.—This process may be imperceptible and slow, but it is that which Nature herself employs to form the soil, as distinguished from what has been termed the subsoil.

Sometimes this process of decay is counteracted by the singular natural provision, of a conversion of the decomposing vegetable into a substance which of itself resists decomposition—peat. But, with this exception, the tendency of the decay of vegetables upon the surface is to add to the fertile matters of the soil.

This is well understood in the practice of agriculturists. When the productive powers of a soil have been exhausted by cultivation and the carrying away of its produce from the surface, it is laid down to herbage, in which state the future vegetation which it produces tends, by its decomposition upon the surface, to renovate the productive powers of the soil. Land in this state is said to rest.

When land, however, has been impoverished by successive crops, and has become full of weeds, the laying it down to rest in that state is attended with less beneficial consequences than when the soil has been previously cleaned of injurious weeds, and fertilized by good culture. In the former case, the process of renovation is slow, if perceptible at all; the useless plants increase, and not those which are beneficial and afford food to pasturing animals. Land, when properly laid down to grass, therefore, tends to recover its wasted powers of production. Land not properly laid down has less of this healing property, and may be more full of weeds, and no richer when ploughed up again after a time, than when first laid down. Under good management, however, the laying down of cultivated land to grass, and other herbage-plants to be consumed upon the ground, is a means of resting the soil, and renovating its powers of production; and this mode of recruiting an exhausted soil being always at the command of the farmer, its application is important in practice. It is to be observed also, that the poorer soils require this species of rest and renovation more than those which are naturally productive.

The experience of husbandmen from the earliest times has shown, that the same kinds of plants cannot be advantageously cultivated in continued succession. The same or similar species tend to grow feebly, or degenerate, or become more subject to diseases, when cultivated successively upon the same ground; and hence, the rule which forms the basis of a system of regular alternation of crops is, that plants of the same or similar species shall not be cultivated in immediate succession; and further, the same rule has been thus far extended, that the same species shall recur at as distant intervals of the course as circumstances will allow.

All herbaceous plants whose produce is carried off the ground, which produces them, may be said to exhaust the soil upon which they grow. But all such plants do not exhaust the soil in the same degree; for after some species the soil is seen to be more impoverished than after others.

And not only do different species of plants exhaust the soil in a greater or less degree than others, but the same species does so according to the different period of its growth at which the plant is removed from the ground.

When a herbaceous plant is suffered to mature its seeds, it exhausts the soil more than when it is removed before its seeds are matured. All herbaceous plants, therefore, when cut in their green state, that is, before they have matured their seeds exhaust the soil less than when they remain until they have ripened their seeds. Thus the turnip, when used in its green state, is one of the least exhausting in the agricultural class of plants to which it belongs; but the turnip, when allowed to remain upon the ground until it has ripened its seeds, is one of the most exhausting plants that is cultivated amongst us; and so it is with the rape and others.

Further, certain plants, by the larger or smaller quantity of manure which the consumption of them affords, are more or less useful in maintaining the fertility of the farm.

When herbaceous plants are suffered to mature their seeds, and when any part of these seeds is carried off the farm, the plant affords, when consumed by animals, a smaller return of manure to the farm than if the same plant had been cut down before it had matured its seeds, and been in that state consumed by animals. Thus it is with the turnip plant referred to. This plant is with us sown before summer. In the first season it forms a napiform root, and puts forth a large system of leaves. Early in the following season it puts forth a long stem, which bears flowers, and the seeds are generally matured about midsummer. If this plant is removed in the first stage of its growth, that is, after it has put forth its large leaves and formed its bulb, and is then consumed by animals, it returns a great quantity of manure; but if it remains until the second state of its growth, then the consumption of its stems and leaves returns scarce any manure. The juices of the root have apparently been exhausted in affording nutrition to the flower-stem, the flowers, and the seeds.

It is beyond a question, that, in order to bring a plant to its entire maturity, by the perfecting of its seeds, a larger quantity of the nutritive matter of the soil is sucked up by it than when it is brought only to its less advanced stages. When crops of plants, therefore, are suffered to arrive at maturity, they are greatly more exhausters of the soil on which they grow than when they are cut down while they are green; and if those seeds are in whole or in part carried off the farm, the crops are exhausters of the farm, as well as of the ground which had produced them. Were the ripened seeds to be wholly returned to the soil, it may be believed that they might give back to it all the nutritive matter which had been derived from it. But, in practice, seeds are employed for many purposes, and are generally carried off the farm which produces them. When this is done in whole or in part, the plants produced are in an eminent degree exhausters of the farm, as well as of the soil on which they have grown.

Further, certain plants, from their mode of growth and cultivation, are more favorable to the growth of weeds than other plants. The scab

grasses, from growing closely together, and not admitting, or admitting partially, the eradication of weeds, are more favorable to the growth and multiplication of weeds than such plants as the turnip and the potato, which are grown at a considerable distance from each other, and admit of tillage during their growth, and whose broad systems of leaves tend to repress the growth of stranger plants.

Having these principles in view, certain rules may be deduced from them, or the order in which the crops of plants in cultivation in a country shall succeed to each other on the same ground.

1st. Crops consisting of plants of the same or similar species, shall not follow in succession, but shall return at as distant intervals as the case will allow.

2d. Crops consisting of plants whose mode of growth or cultivation tends to the production of weeds, shall not follow in succession.

3d. Crops whose culture admits of the destruction of weeds, shall be cultivated when we cultivate plants which favor the production of weeds. And further, crops whose consumption returns to the soil a sufficient quantity of manure, shall be cultivated at intervals sufficient to maintain or increase the fertility of the farm.

And, 4th. When land is to be laid to grass, this shall be done when the soil is fertile and clean.

These rules may be applied to the plants which form the subject of common cultivation in the fields. In this country, the plants chiefly cultivated on the large scale, are—the cereal grasses, chiefly for the farina of their seeds; certain leguminous plants, as the bean and the pea; plants cultivated for their fibres, as the flax and hemp; for their leaves, roots, or tubers, as the turnip, the cabbage, and the potato; and certain leguminous and other plants for forage or herbage. The plants of these different classes are yet to be described; and they are now only referred to with relation to the order in which they may succeed to each other in cultivation.

The 1st class of these plants consists of the cereal grasses. These are chiefly wheat, barley, oats, and partially rye. All these plants are in an eminent degree exhausters of the farm. They are all suffered to mature their seeds, and are wholly or partially carried away from the farm. Further, from the manner of their growth, and mode of cultivation, they all tend to favor the production of weeds. For these reasons, and on the general principle that plants of the same or similar kinds should not follow in succession, the cereal grasses should not succeed each other, but should be preceded or followed by some crop, which either exhausts the soil less, or admits of a more perfect eradication of weeds.

2d. The leguminous plants cultivated for their seeds, as the bean and the pea, are all exhausters of the soil.* They ripen their seeds, and these seeds are for the most part carried off the farm.—Some physiologists suppose that they are less exhausters of the soil than the cereal grasses. It is probable that they do exhaust the soil somewhat less than the cereal grasses. But the essential difference between them, when considered with relation to their effect upon the soil, is, that, from

their growth, and the manner of cultivating them, they are greatly less favorable to the production of weeds than the cereal grasses. By their broader system of leaves, they tend to stifle the growth of weeds more than the cereal grasses: and further, they admit of tillage during a great part of their growth. This is especially the case with the bean, [and maize] which is therefore regarded as a useful cleaning crop, and so is cultivated in rotation with the cereal grasses, as a mean of preserving the land clean.

3d. Hemp and flax, which are cultivated chiefly for their fibres, and all plants cultivated for their oils, are exhausters of the soil. They are suffered to form and ripen their seeds, and their stems afford no return of manure to the farm.

The next class of plants, from the large return of manures which the consumption of them affords, may be regarded as enriching or restorative crops, in contradistinction to the others, which may be termed exhausting crops:

1. The turnip, the rape, and other plants of the cabbage genus, cultivated for their roots and leaves, and consumed upon the farm.

2. The potato, the carrot, the parsnip, the beet, and other plants, cultivated for their roots and leaves, and consumed upon the farm.

3. The leguminous plants—the clover, the tare, the lucerne, and others—when cut green for forage, and consumed upon the farm.

The plants of the latter class, namely the leguminous, when mixed with gramineous plants, as the rye-grass, are commonly termed the artificial grasses, but would be more correctly termed the cultivated herbage or forage plants. They are often suffered partially to ripen their seeds, and are made into hay; and in this case they follow the general law, exhausting the soil more than when used green. And when the hay-crop is carried away from the farm, they are to be regarded as exhausting rather than restorative crops.

In speaking of these different classes of plants, the following terms may be employed:—

1. The cereal grasses may be termed Corn-crops.

2. The leguminous plants cultivated for their seeds, Pulse [and maize] crops.

3. The turnip, and other plants of the same kind, cultivated for their roots and leaves, may, with reference to the mode of consuming them, be termed Green crops; or, with reference to the manner of preparing the ground for them, Fallow-crops.

4. The potato, and plants of other families cultivated for their roots and tubers, may, in like manner, be termed Green or Fallow-crops.

5. The leguminous plants cultivated for green food, as the lucerne and tare, may be termed green forage-crops.

And, lastly, the mixture of gramineous and leguminous plants cultivated for herbage or green feed, may, in compliance with common language, be still termed the Sown or Artificial Grasses.

Further, distinguishing these different classes of crops according to their effects upon the fertility of the farm, they might be divided thus:

1. Corn-crops—exhausting crops, and favorers of weeds.

2. Pulse-crops—exhausting, but clean crops or capable of being rendered so.

3. Green or fallow-crops—restorative and cleaning crops.

4. Green forage-crops—restorative and sometimes cleaning crops.

5. The sown grasses—restorative crops.

Knowing these the general characters of the cultivated plants, we have, in devising a rotation, to cause the restorative and cleaning crops so to alternate with the exhausting crops, as that the land may be preserved fertile and clean. Further, when we find that land cannot be sufficiently cleaned by means of cleaning crops, we must make use of the summer-fallow; and again, when we find that land requires rest, we may lay it down to grass for a longer or shorter time, taking care when this is done that the land shall be in as fertile a state as circumstances will allow and free of weeds.

TREATMENT OF HOGS, AND PLAN OF FATTENING THEM.

Whatever may be thought of the late Mr. William Cobbett, as a man or politician, the character of being a good farmer, will be conceded to him by every one who may have read the productions of his herculean mind on the subject of husbandry, and believing from his success in raising hogs, that his views on that particular branch would not be uninteresting, we extract the following from his chapter on hogs:

It is seldom that the hogs come to a proper age before they are killed. A hog has not got his growth till he is full two years old. But, who will, or can, have the patience to see a hog eating Long-Island swill for two years? When a hog is only 15 or 16 months old, he will lay on two pounds of fat for every one pound that will, out of the same quantity of food, be laid on by an eight or ten month's pig. Is it not thus with every animal? A stout boy will be like a herring upon the very food that would make his father fat or kill him. However, this fact is too notorious to be insisted on.

Then, the young mutton is not so nutritious as the old: Steer beef is not so good as ox beef. Young wether mutton bears the same proportion in inferiority to old wether mutton. And what reason is there, that the principle should not hold good as to hog-meat? In Westphalia, where the fine hams are made, the hogs are never killed under three years old. In France, where I saw the fattest pork I ever saw, they keep their fattening hogs to the same age. In France and Germany, the people do not eat the hog, as hog; they use the hog to put fat into other sorts of meat. They make holes in beef, mutton, veal, turkeys and fowls, and with a tin tube, draw in bits of fat hog, which they call lard, and, as it is all fat, hence comes it that we call the inside fat of a hog, lard. Their beef and mutton and veal would be very poor stuff without the aid of the hog; but, with that aid, they make them all exceedingly good. Hence it is, that they are induced to keep their hogs till they have quite done growing; and though their sort of hogs is the very worst I ever saw, their hog meat was the very fattest. The common weight in Normandy and Brittany is from six

*Indian corn may be included in this class of plants.—Cultivator.

to eight hundred pounds. But, the poor fellows there do not slaughter away as the farmers do here, ten or a dozen hogs at a time, so that the sight makes one wonder whence are to come the mouths to eat the meat. In France *du lard* is a thing to *smell to*, not to *eat*. I like the eating far better than the smelling system; but when we are telling about farming for gain we ought to inquire how any given weight of meat can be obtained at the *cheapest rate*. A hog, in his third year, would on the American plan, suck half a dairy of Cows, perhaps; but, then mind, he would, upon a third part of the *fattening*, food, weigh down four Long-Island "shoats," the average weight of which is about one hundred and fifty pounds.

A hog, upon rich food, will be much bigger at the end of a year, than a hog upon good growing diet; but, he will not be bigger at the end of two years, and especially at the end of three years.

His size is not to be forced on, any more than that of a child, beyond a certain point.

For these reasons, if I were settled as a farmer I would let my hogs have time to come to their size. Some sorts come to it at an earlier period, and this is amongst the good qualities of my English hogs; but, to do the thing well, even they ought to have two years to grow in.

The reader will think, that I shall never cease, talking about hogs; but, I have now done, only I will add, that, in keeping hogs in a growing state, we must never forget their lodging! A few boards, slung carelessly over a couple of rails, and no litter beneath, is not the sort of bed for a hog. A place of suitable size, large rather than small, well sheltered on every side, covered with a roof that lets in no wet or snow. No opening, except a door way big enough for a hog to go in; and the floor constantly well bedded with leaves of trees, dry, or, which is the best thing, and what a hog deserves, plenty of clean straw. When I make up my hogs' lodging place for winter, I look well at it, and consider, whether, upon a pinch, I could, for once and away, make shift to lodge in it myself. If I shiver at the thought, the place is not good enough for my hogs. It is not in the nature of a hog to sleep in the cold. Look at them. You will see them, if they have the means, cover themselves over for the night. This is what is done by neither horse, cow, sheep, dog, nor cat. And this should admonish us to provide hogs, with warm and comfortable lodging. Their sagacity in providing against cold in the night, when they have it in their power to make such provision, is quite wonderful. You see them looking about for the warmest spot: then they go to work raking up the litter so as to break the wind off, and when they have done their best, they lie down. I had a sow that had some pigs running about with her in April last. There was a place open to her on each side of the barn. One faced the East and the other the West, and, I observed, that she sometimes took to one side and sometimes to the other. One evening her pigs had gone to bed on the East side. She was out eating till it began to grow dusk. I saw her go in to her pigs, and was surprised to see her come out again; and, therefore, looked a little to see what she was after. There was a high heap of dung in the front of the barn to

the south. She walked up to the top of it, raised her nose, turned it, very slowly, two or three times, from the north east to the north west, and back again, and at last, it settled at about south east, for a little bit. She then came back, and marched away very hastily to her pigs, roused them up in a great bustle, and away she tramped with them at her heels to the place on the west side of the barn. There was so little wind, that I could not tell which way it blew, till I took up some leaves, and tossed them into the air. I then found, that it came from the precise point which her nose had settled at. And thus was I convinced, that she had come out to ascertain which way the wind came, and finding it likely to make her young ones cold in the night, she had gone and called them up, though it was nearly dark, and taken them off to a more comfortable birth. Was this an *instinctive*, or was it a *reasoning* proceeding? At any rate, let us not treat such animals as if they were stocks, and stones.

[From the Philadelphia Sat. Evg. Courier.]

THE CATTLE OF WALES.

CONCLUDED.

THE GLAMORGANSHIRE OX.—The interests of the grazier were first considered, and the comparative slowness in feeding in the present Glamorgans was attempted to be obviated by crossing with the Hereford bull. This to a considerable extent succeeded. An animal was produced well adapted for the grazier; disposed to accumulate flesh, and of a hardier constitution: but the ox was a little injured for the yoke; the beef, as is the case with every animal that arrives at an early maturity, was not so fine; and the value of the cow was very much diminished; she was neither so good a milker, nor nurse. Besides this, the fattening of an animal that grew to so great a bulk as the mingled Hereford and Glamorgan, interfered too much with the present economy of Glamorganshire husbandry; and the produce of this cross did not always thrive on the scanty fare on which it was compelled to subsist.

That important, and not duly appreciated fact, to which we shall often have occasion to allude, was also here very apparent. The advantage of mingling the Hereford with the Glamorgan was evident enough in the first cross, and the farmer began to congratulate himself on the result; but after the second and third generation, the influence of the foreign blood rapidly disappeared, and the Glamorgan, with all his characteristic points and defects, again stood before us. The heavy Leicester was likewise tried, but the progeny became sluggish and unfit for labour, and slow in feeding and coarse in beef, and unfit for stocking such a district. The influence of soil and climate on the production, and the perpetuation of certain breeds, is a circumstance that does not enter half so much into the consideration of the farmer as it ought to do, and will account for a great many of his disappointments and erroneous opinions.

Breeders then began to take another view of the matter. They considered their cattle as mere machines for converting the raw produce of the earth into human food; and they inquired whether their soil and climate, and situation for markets, and their mode of agriculture were best adapted for a machine to produce beef, or milk.

The character and habits and employment of the inhabitants of Glamorgan had essentially changed. Mines had been sunk, and manufactories had been established in almost every part of the country. It was become a very populous district, in which dairy produce would always command a ready sale. In addition to this, the good old custom still prevailed in this country, of farm-servants being kept under their employer's roof; and their diet, in order to be both wholesome and economical, was chiefly derived from the dairy. As, therefore, the old Glamorgan could with so much difficulty, or scarcely at all be reproduced, the attention of the farmer was gradually directed to the dairy.

THE GLAMORGANSHIRE COW.—At first he was unwilling quite to sacrifice the old pride and boast of his native country; and he endeavoured once more to accomplish both objects, and he had recourse to the short-horns. A very little experience, however, convinced him that his labour would here be lost. He retained, indeed, the milk, but he somewhat deteriorated its quality; and the beast was slow and sluggish, and not calculated for labour, and would not thrive on the pasture and on the nourishment which this country usually affords. In a happy hour he thought of the Ayrshire cow; and he brought her from her native district. Some farmers used her pure; others crossed her with the best Glamorgan cattle; and others with still more judgment procured the Ayrshire bull, and bred with him from the best of their own heifers. The result was, an animal that yielded more milk than the old Glamorgan—that was hardier, and could be kept, and especially in the winter, at much less expense, and that from its smaller size was more easily fattened, and better suited to the coarse fare now generally afforded her by the Glamorganshire farmer. This, then, is the breed which is becoming, and profitably so, established in the populous district of Glamorgan. Their beasts bear a close resemblance to the Herefords in figure, although inferior to them in size; they feed kindly—the flesh and fat are laid equally over them—the beef is beautifully marbled, and they yield a more than average quantity of milk. They are fattened to perfection at five years old, but not often at an earlier age; and will become sufficiently bulky on the good pastures of the vale without any artificial food. In the hilly districts many of the old Glamorgans remain, and attempts are made to restore the character of the pure Glamorgan cattle of fifty years ago, but without that degree of success which will fairly remunerate the farmer.

[From the Indiana Aurora.]

IMPROVED BREEDS.

A matter of great importance among farmers, but the value of which seems not to be duly appreciated, is the growing of the best breeds and varieties of live stock, [as indeed of every thing else,] in order to receive the best return for their labor and investment. An animal of the very best breed and quality, whether horse, cow, sheep or swine, will, it is true, cost you more than one of inferior quality and blood, perhaps twice, perhaps five times as much. And what then? why then all the difficulty is over, and they become a continual source of revenue to you ever after.

The raising of an inferior colt, or calf, or lamb,

or pig, will give you about the same labor and expense as one of the best blood and quality; but mark the contrast when you offer them for sale.

Your common colt, at, say three years old, may bring you from thirty to forty dollars, while your blooded colt, at the same age, will readily command seventy-five to one hundred dollars. Your *murly* calf at say six months old, will bring you two, three, or four dollars, while for your fine Durham calf, [or other improved breeds,] you may command thirty, fifty, or seventy-five dollars,* and so of the rest.

In view of the importance of this thing to the agricultural interests of this section of country, we would suggest to our spirited *young* agricultural society, the propriety of raising funds by subscription, for the purpose of procuring and introducing among us some of the better varieties of domestic animals, especially cattle. These can be had, of the most improved breeds and of pure blood, in several places in Kentucky and Ohio, within such distance as to render the expense of bringing them here inconsiderable—especially when compared with that of bringing them from Europe, which has been done by enterprising agriculturists of our country, and have thus brought them within our more convenient reach. We are satisfied, that the requisite sum, would readily be contributed by our enterprising farmers and others, were the proposition fairly brought before them. We have heard several persons express a disposition to contribute liberally to such an object, and we know not how a small sum could be better expended.

* *Note by the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.*

A gentleman from Washington county, of this state, informed us a few days since, that he sold the present season, a bull calf 4 days old, of the improved Durham Short-horn breed, for \$200.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

Advices from Europe to the 16th September have been received.

Parliament settled the difficulties between the two houses by the passing of the municipal corporation bill, with the amendments of the lords in a modified form, and were prorogued by the king in person on the 11th ultimo.

The cotton market was declining and unsettled.

The Irish tithe bill has passed.

The mobs in this country created much anxiety among the merchants in England, and it is added that unless accounts of a more favorable nature are shortly received, it is thought that it will tend materially to slacken the present disposition of commercial adventures with the U. States.

In France, the law passed by the legislative branches of the government, for the suppression of the liberty of the press, has received the sanction of the king and become a law. So ends the glories of the thrice glorious revolution!

Spain. The news from Spain is unfavorable to the cause of the Queen. Insurrections in favor of Don Carlos, had been, and were forming in all directions. A Junta had had been formed in Madrid, to which the Queen adhered, and the Cortes was to be called.

MARKETS. *Liverpool*, Sept. 14. The cotton market exceedingly depressed, and the prices of all descriptions giving way considerably. The bet-

ter qualities of American cottons fully 1-8d to 1d lower, and the inferior scarcely saleable, at a reduction of 1d per lb. Sea Islands 2 1/4d to 2 3/4d. Mobiles and Tennessees 7 1/4d to 12 1/4d. Orleans 8 to 12 1/4d.

MULBERRY TREES AND SEEDS.

100,000 Chinese Mulberry or *Morus Multicaulis* of various sizes and from \$25 to \$30 per 1000.

150,000 White Italian Mulberry at very low rates by the 1000 or larger quantity.

200 lbs. White Italian Mulberry seed. Also the following superior large sized trees which now form a Mulberry orchard—but must be removed:

2000 Chinese Mulberry 3 years old 7 1/2 to 8 feet high.

2000 do do 2 do 5 1/2 to 6 do

2000 do do 3 do and budded on the

White Mulberry which have proved to be much more hardy than those from cuttings.

These 6000 trees are the greatest acquisition that any silk culturist can possibly obtain, and there is not another equally valuable collection for sale in the Union, as those who have such will not part with them.

50,000 cuttings of the Chinese mulberry at reasonable rates by the 1000, &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, Garden seeds, Bulbous roots, Green-house plants, and every other article culled promptly supplied and at very moderate prices.

Wm. PRINCE & SONS.

oct 20

CHOICE DOUBLE LARK SPUR SEED.



The subscriber offers for sale, put up in packets of 12 1/2 cts. each, the most beautiful *Delphinium Ajacis fl. Pleno*, ever flowered in this country. The seed was grown the present season, and this splendid flower is thus described by the experienced horticulturist of whom the seed was procured: "The

trusses of flowers are above a foot in length, on a stately stem of near three feet, are as double as roses; in fact they more resemble Hyacinths, and combine every shade of color from the darkest purple to the most delicate lilac, and from the most beautiful pink to snowy white, with emerald green centres; but in order to have them of this rich description, it is necessary to sow the seed early in the month of October, as real gardeners know that spring sown seed will not flower half as well as that put down in the fall—it should be sown in a little bed by itself, of light rich soil, well pulverized with the spade and rake—on the approach of winter cover it with straw or brush as you would spinnage, which remove in the month of April, after which keep the ground loose and clean. Larkspurs should not be transplanted." A 12 1/2 cent paper embraces all the varieties mixed together.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

A superior collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of Hyacinth and Tulip Roots of various sorts and colors, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Crocus, &c. Printed directions will be furnished.

Now receiving from our Seed Garden, Europe, &c. a full collection of GARDEN SEEDS, growth 1835, among which are many sorts fine Peas, Onion Seed, Parsnip, Carrot, Beet, Yellow Turnip, Radish, &c.

Also for sale—500 dozen POTATO ONIONS, a very mild Onion and immense product. They should be planted about the last of October.

R. SINCLAIR, Seedsman,
Light, 4 doors N. of Pratt st.

oe 13

GEESSE AND WHITE TURKIES.

For sale at *Clairmont Nursery*, a few pair of those very large WHITE WESTPHALIAN GEESSE, so much admired for their great size fine flavor.

Also WHITE TURKIES from Holland. These are truly most beautiful birds, with plumage as white as that of geese, making one of the prettiest objects on the lawn.

All orders from a distance will be promptly filled. A lathe-box will be provided and food for a voyage to any part of the United States, furnished and delivered on board in Baltimore for \$5 a pair, for either Geese or Turkeys.

Printed prices and catalogues of Nursery articles will be forwarded to order, post paid.

Oct. 20. 4t.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 50	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	5 00	6 00
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.		84
White,.....			84
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	18 1/2	
North Carolina,.....			
Upland,.....		18 1/2	20
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 25	1 37 1/2
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	7 25	7 75
Do. do. baker's.....		6 75	7 25
Do. do. Superfine.....		6 00	6 25
SuperHow. st. in good de'd		6 00	6 25
" " wagon price,		5 75	5 87
City Mills, extra,.....		6 12	6 25
Do.		5 87	6 00
Susquehanna, firm&scarce		6 00	6 12
Rye,.....		4 50	4 62
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37 1/2	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 00	5 75
Timothy (herds of the north)		2 75	3 25
Orchard,.....		2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....		2 00	2 50
Heds, or red top,.....		1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.		15 00
HEM, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....		7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,.....			
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	12 1/2	
second,.....		10	
refuse,.....		8	
LIME,.....	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....		5 00	6 00
OATS,.....		32	34
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....			1 25
Lady,.....			
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.		3 50
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 25	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	7 1/2	7 8
Susquehanna,.....		none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	4 25	5 00
" brown and red,.....		5 25	6 50
" fine red,.....		6 00	7 50
" wrappery, suitable			
for segars,.....		10 00	16 00
" yellow and red,.....		8 00	11 00
" good yellow,.....		11 00	16 00
" fine yellow,.....		12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....		4 00	
" ground leaf,.....		5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....		5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,.....			
Kentucky,.....		8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 27	1 30
Red,.....		1 07	1 23
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	37	37 1/2
" in hhds.....		33 1/2	
" wagon price,.....		30	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs	1 50	
To Wheeling,.....		1 75	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	62 to 75	32 to 34
Full Merino,.....		52	62 30
Three fourths Merino,.....		47	52 28
One half do.....		42	47 26
Common & one fourth Meri.		38	42 25
Pulled,.....		38	42 26

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Notices—of the Silk Manual—of the Paper on the culture of the Peach—Proposition for a pattern Farm—Notice of Mr. Barnitz's Cattle—Fall Ploughing—Virtues of the Bone Plant—The blind Stagers and its Cure—Agriculture on Peach Culture—Professor Low's elements of practical Agriculture—Cobbett on the treatment of Hogs—The Cattle of Wales—Improved and common Breeds of Cattle—Foreign Abstract—Advertisements, Prices Current, &c.



FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, successor of Sinclair & Moore, in this department of the business of the firm, offers for sale at his NURSERY, three miles east of the city of Baltimore, where the proprietor resides, and will be pleased to show customers his extensive assortment of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Pears, Quinces, Gooseberries, Catawba and other Grapes, Plants and Cuttings; also, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, among which are the much admired *Morus Multicaulis*, and Italian White Mulberry for feeding Silk-worms and ornament; the Chinese Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven, English Elm, Sugar and Silver leaved Maple, Horse Chestnut, Madeira Nut or English Walnut, silver leaved Poplar, Catalpa, European and American Linden, Balsam Fir, Weymouth or white Pine, European and American Larch Trees, Arborvitae, a large and splendid assortment of Hardy and Indian Roses, and Ornamental Shrubs, Plants, mostly of large size and very thrifty, occupying an extent of about 20 acres.

The questions having been repeatedly and seriously put to him by persons residing in Baltimore, whether he had any Peach or Apple Trees old enough to transplant, and believing, therefore, that if persons living within three miles of his nursery, were ignorant of these facts, that others more remotely situated might be expected to be equally uninformed, he has thought it would not be inopportune to make a statement of the number of some of the prominent articles on hand, and having counted the same, reports the following, among numerous other varieties, as ready for transplantation:

Grafted Apple Trees of all sizes,	21,120
Budded Peach do. of 1, 2 and 3 years old,	16,080
Balsam Fir, Silver Fir, or Balm of Gilead,	500
English Lime or Linden Trees, imported last winter, 4 to 6 feet high,	500
English Gooseberries, 20 of the best sorts and largest fruit,	500
English or Scotch Larch, 3 feet high,	500
<i>Morus Multicaulis</i> , or new Chinese Mulberry, so highly prized for feeding silk-worms, as also for ornament,	2,000
Yellow Locust Trees from 6 to 10 feet, best sort.	2,000
Catawba, Isabella, and other grapes plants—many three years old, and would bear next year if removed this fall,	2,000
Vines, Creepers, Asparagus, Rhubarb, (for tarts and pies.) Plants; hedging thorns, &c.	

All sold at low prices, as will appear by his catalogue just published, and to be had gratis of the proprietor, or at the Maryland Agricultural Repository of Robert Sinclair, junior—or they will be sent by mail if requested.

The proprietor would prefer that all orders intended for him should come to him direct, unless more convenient to the party, and then through R. Sinclair, junior, seedman, Light, near Pratt street, at the Maryland Agricultural Repository.

Every possible care will be observed by him towards every order with which he may be favoured, it being his intention to do every thing within his power to promote the interest and give satisfaction to his customers. All purchases made of him will be delivered in town, when desired, free of cartage.

All plants, trees, and other articles purchased of him, after delivery at the nursery, or as per order, are to be at the risk of purchasers, as it cannot be presumed, that, after he shall have faithfully executed his orders that he can be held responsible for miscarriages and accidents over which he has no controul.

*The best way to go to the Nursery is out N. Gay st. taking the Bel-Air or new cut road, for about a mile, where there is an index board pointing in the proper direction, other indexes or sign boards further on, will indicate the right road.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

GREAT STOCK FAIR AND SALE.

THE proprietors of the *Farmer & Gardener*, Baltimore, will hold a FAIR for the sale of Stock of all kinds on SATURDAY, the 24th, and MONDAY, the 26th day of October, inst at those commodious and eligible lots adjoining the Canton Race Course. They have been governed in their selection of this situation, by its convenient distance from the city, easy approach either by land or water, being distant from the heart of the city not more than two miles, and by the great convenience of transportation thither—there being a steamboat regularly running there from the city every hour in the day, from 10 o'clock, A. M. at the moderate charge of an elevenpence for each person.

The proprietors have already entered for sale at their Fair, the following valuable ANIMALS, viz.

BULLS.

No 1. The improved Durham short horned Bull *Leon*, bred by Wm. H. Freeman, Esq. of Baltimore, Md.—Calved on the 8th of August, 1830, now in possession of S. Canby, of Woodside, Del.

Leon—is by Gloucester, dam *Flora*.

Gloucester—was imported in July 1826, by Mr. J. H. Powell, calved Feb. 22, 1825 (bred by J. Whitaker, Esq.: one of the most celebrated breeders in England) by Frederick, dam *Adela* (bred by Mr. Whitaker: gave with her first calf 24 quarts per day) by Orpheus; g. d. Alfred (bred by Mr. Hestler, gave 24 qts. per day) by Alfred, (200 guineas was refused for Alfred) g. d. by Windsor g. g. Old Daisy) bred by Mr. C. Collins, (gave 32 qts. daily) by Favourite, sire of Comet: g. g. g. d. by Punch; g. g. g. d. by Hubback.

Frederick—roan, (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Hulton, dam, Orbit, by Comet sold for 1000 guineas; g. d. Splendor by Comet; g. d. Flecked Twin by Major; g. g. d. Red Simon by Favourite; g. g. g. d. Flecked Simon by Bartle; g. g. g. d. Old Simon, (bred by Mr. Charge) descended from the Stadley White Bull.

Hulton—(Bred by Mr. Charge,) got by Newton, dam Meteor by Comet.

Newton—(bred by Mr. Charge,) got by Comet, dam Fanny by Mr. Charge's Grey Bull.

"Comet"—red and white roan, calved in 1804, (bred by Mr. Collings,) got by Favourite, dam young Phoenix, by Favourite; g. d. Phoenix, by Foljambe, &c. &c. (Comet was sold for 1000 guineas at Mr. Collings' sale Oct. 11th, 1810).

"Gloucester's" pedigree can be found more at large in a work called "Hints for American husbandmen, published by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society," in 1827, he is also recorded in the English Herd Book.

"Flora"—(dam of *Leon*) was got by Sampson, dam Betty, g. d. Old Betty; Sampson by son of Ossian, d. by Comet; Ossian by Favourite; by Bolingbroke; d. Phoenix by Foljambe; g. d. by Alcock's Bull; gr. g. d. by Smith's Bull; gr. gr. g. d. by Jolly's Bull.

"Flora's" pedigree can also be found at large in the "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society for 1824," and is likewise recorded in the English Herd Book.

J. H. Powell, Esq. considers "Gloucester" one of the finest Bulls ever imported by him. He was purchased by Mr. Freeman for 1200 Dollars.

No 2. "Hector"—dark red, calved Nov. 22, 1833, by Parson, dam Red Rose, gr. d. Prize by Denton, Parson (owned by H. A. Carpenter, Esq.) got by Bishop, dam Moss Rose (imported in 1821, bred by Mr. Asherop) got by Phenomenon, &c.

No 3. *Major*—Red and white, calved March 8, 1824, by Duke, dam Fanny, (No. 4) by Parson; d. Isabella by Lothario.

No 4. *George*—Red and white, calved March 13, 1834, by Duke, d. Orphan by Lothario, gr. d. by Billy Austin.

No 5. *Uncas*—White, calved May 5, 1834, by Leon (No. 1.) dam Prudence by Parson; gr. d. Patience; g. g. d. Stella; g. g. d. Star by Denton; Star gave 40 quarts of milk per day.

No 6. *Peter*—White, calved May 5, 1834, by Leon; dam Isabella by Lothario; d. Meg by Billy Austin.

No 7. *Rufus*—Roane, calved August 28, 1834; by Leon; d. Flora (No. 6) by Parson; gr. d. Meg by Billy Austin.

No 8. *Henry*—Red and white, calved March 1, 1835, by Leon, d. Clementina (No. 1) by Lothario; g. d. ta by Denton.

No 9. *Ned*—White and red, calved 12, 1835, by Leon, dam Fanny, (No. 4) by Parson; g. d. Roan by Lothario.

No 10. *Bob*—Roan, calved June 9, 1835, by Leon, dam

Kate (No. 5) by Parson; g. d. Chance by Lothario. COWS.

No. 1. *Clementina*—dark red; by Lothario, d. Star, by Denton. Lothario was gotten in England by George; d. Moss Rose, (imported in 1821) by Phenomenon, &c.

No. 2. *Cora*—red and white; by Parson, d. Clementina, (No. 1.)

No. 3. *Hetty*—white and red; by Parson, d. Meg, by Billy Austin.

No. 4. *Fanny*—dark red; by Parson, d. Roan, by Lothario.

No. 5. *Kate*—brindle, by Parson, d. Chance, by Lothario.

No. 6. *Flora*—red; by Parson, d. Meg, by Billy Austin.

No. 7. *Laura*—red and white; by Parson, d. Gypsy, by Parson.

No. 8. *Lucy*—red and white, calved April 22d, 1834, by Leon; d. Helen, by the Hon. J. J. Milligan's Red Bull.

No. 9. *Caroline*—roan, calved July 18, 1835; by Leon; d. Flora, No. 6.

No. 10. *Sally*—roan, calved July 28, 1835; by Leon, d. Laura, (No. 7.)

The pedigrees of all of the above animals will be given in full to purchasers, well authenticated.

In addition to the above they will have for sale at the fair from 16 to 20,

FULL BLOODED DEVONS,

Warranted pure and of the best blood in the country.

They respectfully solicit consignments from the owners of any of the following kinds of stock.

Improved Durham Short Horns—full blooded, and grades, whether imported or raised in this country.

DEVONS, do do do.

SUPERIOR OXEN,—well broken, whether improved imported or native kinds.

Superior MILCH COWS of native stock.

SHEEP—improved Bakewell, Saxon, Merinoes—full blooded, and their respective grades.

Superior HORSES of all kinds.

MULES, JACKS and JFNNEYS.

Various breeds of HOGS, remarkable for size and taking on fat.

In every instance, where the stock to be sent, are of the imported full bloods, or of their respective grades, certificates of pedigree, well authenticated, must be sent, as it is the wish of the proprietors to make their FAIR a mart where the agriculturists of the country may resort with a certainty of getting genuine articles—just such animals as they may believe they are buying.

Should the proprietors of the *Farmer & Gardener* be met with that spirit of generous reciprocity, which they believe due to the present effort, it is their purpose to hold ANNUAL OR SEMI ANNUAL FAIRS, believing that they will not only conduce to the immediate interests of farmers and those engaged in raising stock, but to the country at large; for they hold it to be a tenable position, that whatever tends to advance one great national branch of industry, is necessarily promotive of the whole. The convenience to the agricultural community, of such an establishment as a great mart to which they may resort with the certainty of selling any fine animals they may have to dispose of, or of procuring such as they may desire to purchase, will be obvious at the first blush.

Animals coming by water can be landed at the Canton Company's wharf, adjoining the Fair ground. Owners of animals will send their own keepers. Hay, grass, and such other feed as may be desired, can be procured on the premises at fair market prices. Or if owners should prefer, a per diem for livery will be charged.

Seven and a half per cent commission upon all sales will be charged, and for each animal offered for sale that may not be sold, the usual offering fee.

A careful person will be on the premises to take charge of the animals as they may arrive and allot them their respective places.

JOHN I. GROSS, Auct.

ADDITIONAL.

Also, from the herd of John Barney, Esq. one of the most celebrated breeders in the country, a few of his

FULL BLOODED

Improved short horn Durhams.

Among which are a cow and calf—the cow a superior animal both for the pa land as a reeder; a few choice DEVON COWS and CALVES. Besides these, some of his splendid BAKEWELL SHEEP.

Several SUPERIOR PIGS.

And from the Epson herd, 3 fine young Bulls, a cross between the Durham and Alderney.